

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

IN RE CAPITAL ONE TELEPHONE  
CONSUMER LITIGATION ACT  
LITIGATION

This document applies only to:

1:11-cv-5856 (N.D. Ill.)

2:12-cv-0024-RSL (W.D. Wash.)

1:12-cv-01061 (N.D. Ill.)

Master Docket No. 1:12-cv-10064  
MDL No. 2416

CLASS ACTION  
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**CONSOLIDATED MASTER CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs, by their undersigned counsel, hereby file their Consolidated Master Class Action Complaint (the “Complaint”), against Defendant Capital One Bank (USA), N.A., (“Capital One”), Capital One Management Systems (“CMS”), and Leading Edge Recovery Solutions (“Leading Edge”) (jointly “Defendants”).<sup>1</sup> On behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, Plaintiffs assert claims against Defendants for violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. (hereinafter referred to as the “TCPA”).<sup>2</sup>

## **I. NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. Plaintiffs bring this action for injunctive relief and statutory damages arising out of and relating to the conduct of Capital One (including all of its affiliates, subsidiaries, and/or related entities), as well as all persons and entities acting on Capital One’s behalf, including but not limited to CMS and Leading Edge, in negligently, knowingly, and/or willfully contacting Plaintiffs and Class members on their cellular telephones without their prior express consent within the meaning of the TCPA.

2. Defendants have violated the TCPA by contacting Plaintiffs and Class members on their cellular telephones via an “automatic telephone dialing system,” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1), and/or by using “an artificial or prerecorded voice” as described in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A), without their prior express consent within the meaning of the TCPA.

---

<sup>1</sup> This Complaint applies to, and supersedes, only the class complaints consolidated in this action by virtue of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation’s transfer order of December 10, 2012 (Dkt. No. 1). It does not apply to, or supersede, the complaints in any of the individual or bankruptcy actions also transferred by that order.

<sup>2</sup> Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-243, 105 Stat. 2394 (1991), codified at 47 U.S.C. § 227 (TCPA). The TCPA amended Title II of the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*

## **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). This matter in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, as each member of the proposed Class of tens of thousands is entitled to up to \$1,500.00 in statutory damages for each call made in violation of the TCPA. Further, Plaintiffs reside in multiple states, and allege a national Class, which results in at least one Class member belonging to a state different than Defendants. Therefore, both elements of diversity jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”) are present, and this Court has jurisdiction.

4. This Court also has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this action involves violation of a federal statute, the TCPA.

5. Venue for the coordinated pretrial proceedings is proper in the Northern District of Illinois pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1931(b)-(c) and 1441(a), because Defendants are deemed to reside in any judicial district in which they are subject to personal jurisdiction at the time the action is commenced, and because Defendants’ contacts with this District are sufficient to subject them to personal jurisdiction.

6. Venue for the coordinated pretrial proceedings is also proper in this District pursuant to the Transfer Order issued by the JPML.

7. Venue in the Districts in which the underlying cases were originally filed was also proper for the reasons set forth by Plaintiffs in their original complaints.

## **III. PARTIES**

8. Plaintiff Bridgett Amadeck is, and all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen of the State of Washington, residing in Kirkland, Washington.

9. Plaintiff Albert H. Kirby is, and all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen of the State of Washington, residing in Seattle, Washington.

10. Plaintiff Tiffany Alarcon is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen of the State of California, residing in Daly City, California.

11. Plaintiff Charles C. Patterson is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen of the State of Illinois, residing within the Northern District of Illinois.

12. Plaintiff David Mack is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen of the State of Illinois, residing within the Northern District of Illinois.

13. Defendant Capital One Bank (USA), N.A., is a nationally chartered bank and wholly-owned subsidiary of Capital One Financial Corporation, with its principal place of business in McLean, Virginia.

14. Defendant Capital One Management Systems is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Buffalo, NY.

15. Defendant Leading Edge Recovery Solutions is a debt collection agency incorporated in Illinois and headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

**THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1991**  
**(TCPA) 47 U.S.C. § 227**

16. In 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA in response to a growing number of consumer complaints regarding certain telemarketing practices.

17. The TCPA regulates, among other things, the use of automated telephone equipment, or “autodialers,” defined as equipment which “has the capacity . . . (a) to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and (b) to dial such numbers.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1). Specifically, the plain language of section

227(b)(1)(A)(iii) prohibits the use of autodialers to make any call to a wireless number in the absence of an emergency or the prior express consent of the called party.<sup>3</sup>

18. According to findings by the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”), the agency Congress vested with authority to issue regulations implementing the TCPA, such calls are prohibited because, as Congress found, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.<sup>4</sup>

19. On January 4, 2008, the FCC released a Declaratory Ruling confirming that autodialed and prerecorded message calls to a wireless number by (or on behalf of) a creditor are permitted *only* if the calls are made with the “prior express consent” of the called party.<sup>5</sup> The FCC “emphasize[d] that prior express consent is deemed to be granted only if the wireless number was provided by the consumer to the creditor, and that such number was provided during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed.”<sup>6</sup>

## **II. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

### **A. Plaintiff Mack**

20. At all times relevant, Plaintiff David Mack was an individual residing in the State of Illinois. Plaintiff Mack is, and all times mentioned herein, was, a “person” as defined by U.S.C. § 153(39).

---

<sup>3</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

<sup>4</sup> *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, CG Docket No. 02-278, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014 (2003).

<sup>5</sup> *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991* (“FCC Declaratory Ruling”), 23 F.C.C.R. 559, 23 FCC Rcd. 559, 43 Communications Reg. (P&F) 877, 2008 WL 65485 (F.C.C.) (Jan. 4, 2008).

<sup>6</sup> *FCC Declaratory Ruling*, 23 F.C.C.R. at 564-65 (¶ 10).

21. In 2012, and possibly before, Capital One and Leading Edge, a debt collector calling on behalf of Capital One, called Mack's cellular telephone number using an artificial or prerecorded voice and/or an automatic telephone dialing system.

22. Plaintiff Mack did not list his cellular telephone number in or on any of the documents during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed and therefore did not provide express consent to receive prerecorded calls from Capital One, Leading Edge, or any person or entity acting on Capital One's behalf. Capital One and Leading Edge, in fact, called Plaintiff Mack's cellular telephone regarding another person's Capital One account.

**B. Plaintiff Patterson**

23. At all times relevant, Plaintiff Charles C. Patterson was an individual residing in the State of Illinois. Plaintiff Patterson is, and all times mentioned herein, was, a "person" as defined by U.S.C. § 153(39).

24. Plaintiff Patterson applied for and received a credit card from Capital One.

25. In or around January and February 2012, CMS, a debt collector, calling on behalf of Capital One, called Plaintiff Patterson's cellular telephone on numerous occasions using an artificial or prerecorded voice and/or an automatic telephone dialing system to collect an alleged debt.

26. Plaintiff Patterson did not list his cellular telephone number in or on any of the documents during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed, and therefore did not provide express consent to receive prerecorded calls from Capital One or any person or entity acting on its behalf. In addition, Plaintiff Patterson did not verbally provide his cellular telephone number or his consent to be called on that cellular telephone number to Capital One or CMS.

27. CMS obtained Plaintiff Patterson's cellular telephone number from a third party via skip tracing.

**C. Plaintiff Kirby**

28. At all times relevant, Plaintiff Albert H. Kirby was an individual residing in the State of Washington. Plaintiff Kirby is, and all times mentioned herein, was, a "person" as defined by U.S.C. § 153(39).

29. Beginning in approximately mid-November 2011, Capital One repeatedly contacted Plaintiff Kirby on his cellular telephone using an artificial or prerecorded voice and/or an automatic telephone dialing system. Plaintiff Kirby received approximately fifteen such calls from Capital One on his cellular telephone. Plaintiff Kirby asked Capital One to stop calling him, but the calls continued nonetheless.

30. At the time he received the calls from Capital One, Plaintiff Kirby did not have and had never had a Capital One credit card account, and therefore never listed (nor could he have listed) his cellular telephone number in or on any Capital One documents during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed. Accordingly, Plaintiff Kirby did not provide express consent to receive prerecorded calls from Capital One or any person or entity acting on its behalf.

**D. Plaintiff Amadeck**

31. At all times relevant, Plaintiff Bridgett Amadeck was an individual residing in the State of Washington. Plaintiff Amadeck is, and all times mentioned herein, was, a "person" as defined by U.S.C. § 153(39).

32. Plaintiff Amadeck applied for and received a credit card from Capital One.

33. Plaintiff Amadeck did not provide express consent during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed to receive prerecorded calls from Capital One or any person or entity acting on its behalf. Beginning in approximately October 15, 2009, Capital One repeatedly contacted Plaintiff Amadeck on her cellular telephone using an artificial or prerecorded voice and/or an automatic telephone dialing system. Plaintiff Amadeck received three or more such calls per day for six weeks or more. Plaintiff Amadeck repeatedly called Capital One and asked it to stop calling her cellular telephone, but the calls continued unabated for weeks, even after she spoke to a Capital One supervisor.

34. Under the terms of her cellular telephone plan, all calls to and from Plaintiff Amadeck's cellular telephone reduce her available minutes and therefore impose a cost. On each occasion Capital One called Plaintiff Amadeck's cellular telephone, her account was charged one minute, and charged again when Plaintiff Amadeck had to listen to and erase the messages.

**E. Plaintiff Alarcon**

35. At all times relevant, Plaintiff Tiffany Alarcon was an individual residing in the State of California. Plaintiff Alarcon is, and all times mentioned herein, was, a "person" as defined by U.S.C. § 153(39).

36. Plaintiff Alarcon applied for and received a credit card from Capital One.

37. Plaintiff Alarcon did not provide express consent during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed to receive prerecorded calls from Capital One or any person or entity acting on its behalf. Capital One has repeatedly contacted Plaintiff Alarcon on her cellular telephone using an artificial or prerecorded voice and/or an automatic telephone dialing system. Plaintiff Alarcon received repeated, harassing calls at all hours of the day. Because the calls



were prerecorded, she had no ability to request that the calls end or to voice her complaints to a real person.

**F. Plaintiffs' Joint Allegations**

38. Capital One is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a “person”, as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).

39. All telephone contact by Defendants to Plaintiffs on their cellular telephones forming the basis for this Complaint occurred via an “automatic telephone dialing system,” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1), and/or used “an artificial or prerecorded voice” as described in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).

40. The telephone numbers that Defendants used to contact Plaintiffs, with an “artificial or prerecorded voice” made by an “automatic telephone dialing system,” were assigned to cellular telephone services as specified in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

41. “During the transaction that resulted in the debt owed,” Plaintiffs did not provide express consent to receive prerecorded calls by Defendants on their cellular telephones.<sup>7</sup>

42. Plaintiffs did not provide “express consent” allowing Defendants to place telephone calls to Plaintiffs’ cellular telephones utilizing an “artificial or prerecorded voice” or placed by an “automatic telephone dialing system,” within the meaning of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).

43. Defendants did not make telephone calls to Plaintiffs’ cellular telephones “for emergency purposes” as described in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).

44. Defendants’ telephone calls to Plaintiffs’ cellular telephones utilizing an “artificial or prerecorded voice” or placed by an “automatic telephone dialing system” for non-

---

<sup>7</sup> See *FCC Declaratory Ruling*, 23 F.C.C.R. at 564-65 (¶ 10).

emergency purposes and in the absence of Plaintiffs' prior express consent violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).

45. Under the TCPA and pursuant to the FCC's January 2008 Declaratory Ruling, the burden is on Defendants to demonstrate that Plaintiffs provided express consent within the meaning of the statute.<sup>8</sup>

46. By virtue of a settlement agreement in *Ross v. Bank of America N.A. (USA), et al.*, S.D.N.Y., Case No. 1:05-cv-07116-WHP-JCF, Capital One is estopped from seeking to enforce any consumer arbitration clauses in the underlying credit card contracts with Plaintiffs and the Class members, and such clauses are null and void.

### **III. CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

47. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and all other persons similarly situated ("the Class").

48. Plaintiffs propose the following Class definition, subject to amendment as appropriate:

All persons within the United States who received a non-emergency telephone call from Capital One (including all of its affiliates, subsidiaries, and/or related entities), and/or any person or entity acting on behalf of Capital One, to a cellular telephone through the use of an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice and who did not provide prior express consent for such calls during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed.

All Plaintiffs are members of, and seek to represent, the Class. Excluded from the Class are Capital One and any entities in which Capital One has a controlling interest, Capital One's agents and employees, any Judge to whom this action is assigned and any member of such Judge's staff and immediate family, and claims for personal injury, wrongful death and/or

---

<sup>8</sup> See *FCC Declaratory Ruling*, 23 F.C.C.R. at 565 (¶ 10).

emotional distress.

49. Plaintiffs propose the following first Sub-Class definition, subject to amendment as appropriate:

All persons in the United States who received a non-emergency telephone call from CMS to a cellular telephone on or after February 20, 2008 through the use of an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice and who did not provide prior express consent for such calls during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed with respect to a debt allegedly owed to Capital One.

Plaintiff Patterson is a member of, and seeks to represent, the first Sub-Class. Excluded from the Sub-Class are Defendants and any entities in which Defendants have a controlling interest, Defendants' agents and employees, any Judge to whom this action is assigned and any member of such Judge's staff and immediate family, and claims for personal injury, wrongful death and/or emotional distress.

50. Plaintiffs propose the following second Sub-Class definition, subject to amendment as appropriate:

All persons in the United States who received a non-emergency telephone call from Leading Edge to a cellular telephone on or after August 25, 2007 through the use of an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice and who did not provide prior express consent for such calls during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed with respect to a debt allegedly owed to Capital One.

51. Plaintiff Mack is a member of, and seeks to represent, the second Sub-Class. Excluded from the Sub-Class are Defendants and any entities in which Defendants have a controlling interest, Defendants' agents and employees, any Judge to whom this action is assigned and any member of such Judge's staff and immediate family, and claims for personal injury, wrongful death and/or emotional distress.

52. Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of Class members, but based upon the representations of Capital One as to its market share, Plaintiffs reasonably believe that Class members number at minimum in the tens of thousands.

53. In *Patterson v CMS*, 12-cv-1061, CMS complied with an order compelling discovery (Dkt. No. 55) and asserted that there are approximately 11,000 persons in the first Sub-Class.

54. Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of second Sub-Class members, but based upon Leading Edge's business model and discovery received to date, Plaintiffs also reasonably believe that the second Sub-Class members number in the thousands.

55. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class and Sub-Classes have been harmed by Defendants' conduct in violation of the TCPA.

56. On behalf of themselves and all Class and Sub-Class members, Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief and statutory damages.

57. The joinder of all Class and Sub-Class members is impracticable due to the size and relatively modest value of each individual claim. The disposition of the claims in a class action will provide substantial benefit to the parties and the Court in avoiding a multiplicity of identical suits. The Class and Sub-Classes can be identified easily through records maintained by Defendants.

58. There are well defined, nearly identical, questions of law and fact affecting all parties. The questions of law and fact involving the class claims predominate over questions which may affect individual Class and Sub-Class members, including Plaintiffs. Those common questions of law and fact include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Whether Defendants made non-emergency calls to Plaintiffs and Class and Sub-Class members' cellular telephones

using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice;

b. Whether Defendants can meet their burden of showing they obtained prior express consent (i.e., consent that is clearly and unmistakably stated), during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed, to make such calls;

c. Whether Capital One's conduct was knowing and/or willful;

d. Whether Defendants are liable for damages, and the amount of such damages; and

e. Whether Defendants should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.

59. On December 10, 2012, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued a Transfer Order. The common factual questions that informed the JPML's Transfer Order included "Capital One's policies and procedures for calling, or directing its agents to call, consumers, as well as Capital One's policies and procedures for obtaining and recording a consumer's consent to receive collection calls on his or her cell phone." Transfer Order at 1.

60. As individuals who received numerous and repeated telephone calls using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice, without their prior express consent within the meaning of the TCPA, Plaintiffs assert claims that are typical of each Class member, and Plaintiffs Patterson and Mack assert claims that are typical of each respective Sub-Class member. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class and Sub-Classes, and have no interests antagonistic to any member of the Class or Sub-Classes.

61. Plaintiffs have retained counsel experienced in handling class action claims involving violations of federal and state consumer protection statutes, including claims under the TCPA. On February 15, 2013, this Court, with no objection, designated Jonathan Selbin of Lief

Cabreraser Heimann & Bernstein, LLP, and Beth Terrell of Terrell Marshall Daudt & Willie, PLLC, as interim co-lead counsel (*see* Dkt. No. 12). This Court also designated Keith Keogh of Keogh Law, Ltd. as liaison counsel. (*Id.*)

62. A class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because it will permit a large number of similarly-situated persons to prosecute their claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the duplication of effort and expense that numerous actions would entail. In addition, class-wide relief is essential to compel Defendants to comply with the TCPA. The interest of Class and Sub-Class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against Capital One is small because the statutory damages in an individual action for violation of the TCPA are small. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than are presented in many class claims because the calls at issue are all automated and the Class and Sub-Class members, by definition, did not provide the prior express consent required under the statute to authorize calls to their cellular telephones.

63. Capital One has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class, and CMS and Leading Edge have acted on grounds that are generally applicable to their respective Sub-Classes, thereby making final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class and Sub-Classes as a whole appropriate. Moreover, on information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that the TCPA violations complained of herein are substantially likely to continue in the future if an injunction is not entered.

**IV. CAUSES OF ACTION**

**FIRST COUNT**

**KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEPHONE  
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. § 227 *ET SEQ.***

**(By Plaintiffs and the Class Against Defendant Capital One Only)**

64. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully stated herein.

65. The foregoing acts and omissions of Capital One constitute numerous and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*

66. As a result of Capital One's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*, Plaintiffs and each member of the Class are entitled to treble damages of up to \$1,500.00 for each and every call in violation of the statute, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

67. Plaintiffs and all Class members are also entitled to and do seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct violating the TCPA by Capital One in the future.

68. Plaintiffs and Class members also demand an award of attorneys' fees and costs.

**SECOND COUNT**

**VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,  
47 U.S.C. § 227 *ET SEQ.***

**(By Plaintiffs and the Class Against All Defendants)**

69. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

70. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each of the above cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*

71. As a result of Defendants' violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*, Plaintiffs, Class, and Sub-Class members are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages for each and every call in violation of the statute, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

72. Plaintiffs, Class members, and Sub-Class members are also entitled to and do seek injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants' violation of the TCPA in the future.

73. Plaintiffs, Class members, and Sub-Class members also demand an award of attorneys' fees and costs.

## **II. RELIEF REQUESTED**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that the Court grant Plaintiffs and all Class members, including the Sub-Class members, the following relief against Defendants:

A. Injunctive relief enjoining Defendants from violating the TCPA in the manner alleged herein;

B. As a result of Capital One's willful and/or knowing violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1), Plaintiffs seeks for themselves and each Class member statutory damages of \$1,500.00 for each and every call that violated the TCPA;

C. As a result of all Defendants' violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1), Plaintiffs seeks for themselves and each Class member and Sub-Class member statutory damages of \$500.00 for each and every call that violated the TCPA;

D. An award of attorneys' fees and costs to counsel for Plaintiffs, Class, and Sub-Classes;



- E. An order certifying this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and/or (b)(3), establishing appropriate Class and Sub-Classes, finding that Plaintiffs are proper representatives of the Class and Sub-Classes, and appointing the lawyers and law firms representing Plaintiffs as co-lead counsel for the Class and Sub-Classes;
- F. A trial by jury on all issues so triable;
- G. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 28th day of February 2013.

LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP

By: /s/ Jonathan D. Selbin  
Jonathan D. Selbin

Jonathan D. Selbin  
Email: jselbin@lchb.com  
Douglas I. Cuthbertson  
Email: dcuthbertson@lchb.com  
LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP  
250 Hudson Street, 8th Floor  
New York, NY 10013-1413  
Telephone: (212) 355-9500  
Facsimile: (212) 355-9592

Daniel M. Hutchinson  
Email: dhutchinson@lchb.com  
LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP  
275 Battery Street, 29th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94111-3339  
Telephone: (415) 956-1000  
Facsimile: (415) 956-1008

*Interim Co-Lead Counsel*

TERRELL MARSHALL DAUDT  
& WILLIE PLLC

By: /s/ Beth E. Terrell  
Beth E. Terrell

Beth E. Terrell  
Email: bterrell@tmdwlaw.com  
Michael D. Daudt  
Email: mdaudt@tmdwlaw.com  
Kimberlee L. Gunning  
Email: kgunning@tmdwlaw.com  
TERRELL MARSHALL DAUDT & WILLIE PLLC  
936 North 34th Street, Suite 400  
Seattle, Washington 98103  
Telephone: (206) 816-6603  
Facsimile: (206) 350-3528

*Interim Co-Lead Counsel*

KEOGH LAW, LTD

By: /s/ Keith James Keogh  
Keith James Keogh

Keith James Keogh  
Email: Keith@Keoghlaw.com  
Craig M. Shapiro  
Email: cshapiro@keoghlaw.com  
Timothy J. Sostrin  
Email: tsostrin@keoghlaw.com  
KEOGH LAW, LTD  
55 W. Monroe  
Suite 3390  
Chicago, IL 60603

Phone: (312) 726-1092  
Facsimile (312) 726-1093

*Interim Liaison Counsel*

